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## GIVES DATA ON PHYSICIANS, MEDICAL TREATMENT

SHORTAGE OF PHYSICIANS ACUTE - Zagreb, Borba, 1 - 4 Feb 51

At present there is an .verage of one physician to 3,492 inhabitants in Yugoslavia, or one to 3,36. in Serbia, 2,668 in Croatia, 2,454 in Slovenia, 7,787 in Bosnia and Herzegovina, 5,938 in Macedonia, and 4,890 in Montenegro.

Of all Yugoslav physicians, 2.1 percent are employed in medical administration, 10.9 percent are on the faculties of medical colleges, 6.4 percent are in the preventive medicine service, and 80.6 percent are in the treatment service.

Between 1945 and October 1950, 1,211 medical students graduated from Yugoslav medical colleges. Of these, 498 became specialists, 235 became general practitioners, and 153 joined the Yugoslav Army, as they had held army scholarships, while the whereabouts of 325 are not known.

According to social security data, 800,000 Yugoslav workers received treatment in 1948. This amounted to 3 billion dinars in medical expenditures and a loss of 12 million man-days. In 1949, social security expenditures in the medical field alone amounted to over 5 billion dinars, and 28 million man-days were lost because of illness.

Before the war the mortality of newborn babies in Yugoslavia was 15 percent, while in 1950 the mortality was lowered to about 11 percent.

In 1948, 19 percent of all workers in Yugoslavia were injured on the job, and as a consequence over 2 million man-days were lost. Medical expenditures amounted to over 0.5 billion dinars. -- Dr Gojko Nikolis

34,000 SYPHILIS CASES IN BOSNIA -- Zagreb, Vjesnik, 25 Jan 51

Between 1948 and the end of 1950, 340,000 persons in Bosnia had medical examinations. Of these, 34,000 were found to be syphilitic.

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